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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/277,189	03/26/1999	EDWARD G. MCLAUGHLIN	048657-5001	3185	
22922	7590 12/22/2004		EXAM	INER	
	T BOERNER VAN DE	POINVIL, FRANTZY			
ATTN: LINDA GABRIEL, DOCKET COORDINATOR 1000 NORTH WATER STREET SUITE 2100			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			3628	_	
MILWAUK	MILWAUKEE, WI 53202			DATE MAILED: 12/22/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Comments	09/277,189	MCLAUGHLIN ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Frantzy Poinvil	3628				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONED	ely filed will be considered timely. he mailing date of this communication. 0 (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status		•				
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 Se	eptember 2004.					
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ This	action is non-final.					
	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the ments is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims						
4) Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	vn from consideration.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary	(PTO-413)				
Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	itei atent Application (PTO-152)				

DETAILED ACTION

1. In view of the Appeal Brief filed on 09/22/2003, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED.

The Examiner has found new prior art. The Examiner is obliged to apply the newly found prior art. Thus, the finality of the prior Office action has been withdrawn and a new rejection follows. The Examiner regrets the delayed process of the application. Accordingly, claims 1-30 remain pending in the application.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two options:

- (1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,
 - (2) request reinstatement of the appeal.

If reinstatement of the appeal is requested, such request must be accompanied by a supplemental appeal brief, but no new amendments, affidavits (37 CFR 1.130, 1.131 or 1.132) or other evidence are permitted. See 37 CFR 1.193(b)(2).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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Claims 1-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kolling (US Patent No. 5,963,925) in view of Krouse et al (US Patent No. 6,097,834).

As per claims 1 and 16, Kolling teaches a system and method for presenting an electronic bill or statement to a customer who has subscribed to receive electronic bills from a biller. See the abstract and column 12, lines 36-42. The system further comprises:

Allowing a customer to subscribe to a bill presentment system for receiving electronic-based (column 12, lines 36-42 and column 4, line 63 to column 5, line16) of Kolling.

notifying a plurality of billers that said customer has subscribed to said bill presentment system, said billers including electronic-based billers (column 4, line 63 to column 5, line 16 of Kolling);

receiving at least one electronic bill for said customer from at lest one of said bilers (column 7, lines 25-57 of Kolling);

identifying the type of bill (is done using a template library. Also, different billers would send different bills and different types of bills for different customers) column 8, lines52-62 and column 9, lines28-64 of Kolling)

extracting billing information from said electronic image information wherein the billing information is extracted using a predefined template (see column 9, line 28 to column 10, line 21 and column 11, lines 43-55 of Kolling);

presenting said at least one electronic bill to said customer (column 13, lines 334-59 of Kolling).

Kolling does not specifically teach receiving paper bills for conversion to electronic bills.

Thus, Kolling does not specifically teach the steps of:

receiving at least one paper bill for said customer from at least one of said billers; identifying the contents of said paper bill;

scanning said at least one paper bill received for said customer to generate electronic image information; and validating the extracted billing information generated from said scanned paper bill.

As per these limitations the Examiner notes that transmitting or mailing paper bills to Kolling for further processing and presenting to a customer in an electronic format would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to do at the time of the invention. Nothing in Kolling prevents Kolling from accepting paper bills for conversion to electronic formats. A biller in the system of Kolling may not have the capability of electronically transmit their electronic bills to the system of Kolling for further processing by Kolling. Thus, transmitting paper bills to the system of Kolling would have been readily acceptable through the regular mail system.

In so doing, Kolling would have scanned the received paper bills, do further image processing and cleaning the scanned paper bills which would have then converted in an electronic format. The extracted steps would have also been done for indexing and record keeping purposes.

These steps are well known in the art of image processing and analysis of scanned financial documents. Since Kolling deals with electronic statements which are financial documents, an ordinary skill artisan would have turned to the teachings of Krouse et al. for these above noted teachings. Krouse et al teach a system and method for scanning a financial document. Image manipulation, data extraction and indexing are performed. See column 14,

lines 54-67 and column 10, lines 12-53 of Krouse et al. Krouse et al also disclose zone information for obtaining information from a financial document. See column 7, lines 33-67 of Krouse et al.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Krouse et al into the system of Kolling in order to facilitate the conversion of paper bills into an electronic format for presenting to a customer.

The motivation would have been to encourage billers who are not yet ready to transmit electronic bills to the bill processors of Kolling to do so and also to facilitate the processing and/or conversion of paper bills to electronic bills.

As per claims 2 and 17 removing unnecessary material form the received paper bill is taught by Krouse et al. Kolling further teaches forwarding important documents from the received bill to the customer (see the abstract and column 4, lines15-29); receiving a payment instruction form the customer to pay a bill, drafting a payment on an account for the customer account, and sending the payment to the biller that originated the bill (are taught on column 9, lines 13-28 of Kolling).

As per claims 3, 18 and 26, the combination of Kolling and Krouse does not explicitly teach drafting a payment comprises the step of printing a physical check on the account. The Examiner notes that such is well known in the art the time of the filing of the invention.

Incorporating such a feature in the combination of Kolling and Krouse would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art do in order to provide alternate forms of payment in the combined system.

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As per claims 4, 19 and 27, printing a stored scanned image of a remittance stub is not explicitly taught by Kolling. Krouse et al disclose storing a scanned image of a remittance stub. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Krouse et al into Kolling in order to store a scanned image of a remittance stub for record keeping, reconciliation and management of the combined financial system.

As per claims 5-6, 20-21, the combined teaching of Kolling and Krouse et al discloses drafting a payment comprising the step of submitting an electronic payment (see column 9, lines 14-48 of Kolling and the abstract of Krouse et al.) using one of an automated clearing house network, an automated teller machine network, and a credit card network

As per claims 7 and 22, the combined teachings of Kolling and Krouse et al. are discussed above. Krouse et al disclose extracting billing information from the electronic image using optical character recognition wherein the billing information is extracted using a predefined template for the type of bill identified and extracting an image of the payment remittance stub. See column 7, lines 50-67 of Krouse et al. Kolling also discloses a plurality of templates for customers' bills. Note column 10, line 49 to column 10, line 21 of Kolling.

As per claims 8 and 23, presenting an electronic image of a paper bill upon receipt of a request from the customer is taught by Kolling. See the abstract of Kolling.

Claims 9 and 25 contain features addressed in claim 1. Claims 9 and 25 are therefore rejected under a similar rationale as applied to claim 1 above.

As per claim 10, Kolling discloses a biller identification for identifying a particular bill.

See column 10, lines 48-65 and column 9, lines 40-45 of Kolling.

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As per claim 11, the combination of Kolling and Krouse does not explicitly teach drafting a payment comprises the step of printing a physical check on the account. The Examiner notes that such is well known in the art the time of the filing of the invention. Incorporating such a feature in the combination of Kolling and Krouse would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art do in order to provide alternate forms of payment in the combined system.

As per claim 12, printing a stored scanned image of a remittance stub is not explicitly taught by Kolling. Krouse et al disclose storing a scanned image of a remittance stub. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Krouse et al into Kolling in order to store a scanned image of a remittance stub for record keeping, reconciliation and management of the combined financial system.

Each of claims 13 and 28 contains features recited in independent claims 1, 4, 5, 7 and 8, and therefore, applicant is directed to the rejection of claims 1, 4, 5, 7 and 8 above.

As per claims 14 and 29, see column 7, lines 54-62 of Krouse et al.

As per claims 15, 25 and 30, see column 7, lines 50-67 of Krouse et al.

Conclusion

3. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Frantzy Poinvil whose telephone number is (703) 305-9779. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 7:00AM-5:30PM.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9326 for Before Final actions and (703) 87209327 for After Final actions.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1113.

FP

December 7, 2004

FRANTZY POINVIL PRIMALITY EXAMINER

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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1900